

# THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

VOL 9--NO. 52.

PICKENS S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## Silver Dollars Given Away by Smith & Bristow Greenville, South Carolina.

We have placed in our store a handsome Oak Money-Box containing Silver Dollars. We have had for us a number of keys, some of which will unlock the box. With every Cash Purchase of \$1.00 or more will be given a key attached to a tag. Keys can be tried the first Saturday in each month after October 1st, and the Holders of Keys That Unlock the Box will be given \$5.00 as a present.

This is a new and novel way we have of advertising, and give to our trade in cash what we have heretofore paid for advertising, with the hope that the greater number will be benefited.

## SMITH & BRISTOW'S

You will find the best of everything in

## Men's Wear at Popular Prices !!

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Sole agents for Stetson's Stiff Hats. See our special line of Men's \$3.50 Shoes.

### IT IS ALL JUST THE SAME.

#### DIFFERENT NAMES FOR STEALING.

Bill Arp Writes a Chapter on the Prevaling Sin of the Nineteenth Century—The Darkey's Pica on the Score of Forgiving.

I have always contended that stealing little things was the besetting sin of the negro and was a race trait. And that cheating in a trade was a race trait in Jews and Gentiles. We white folks do not call it cheating, but say he got the advantage or he got the best of the bargain, but this advantage is generally got by deception or a suppression of the truth. The negro smooths his sin over by calling it taking things—just as our cook once said to me when I complained about his stealing lard and flour and rice and such things: "Mr. Major, I don't think you miss what I takes." Well I didn't very much, for he never took much as a time, but it annoyed me to hear to think she was fooling me when she wasnt. But that same negro would sit up all night with a sick member of the family and was always good kind to our child. Now the white man rarely steals anything and the negro as rarely cheats you in a trade. Before the civil war the negroes' most frequent crime was stealing chickens and he got so expert in that business that a law was passed making it a penal offense for anybody to buy chickens from a negro even though he had raised them in his own yard. We could buy foot mats and brooms and baskets, but we must not buy chickens. Law or no law, he continued his midnight vocation, and if the constable sent had said thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's chickens it would have been all the same to him. First covet and then steal was part of his religion.

It was rumormongering about this because I bought a turkey yesterday from a negro for a very low price and I wondered where he got it. I didn't question him, for I didn't want to hurt his feelings. When I was in North Carolina a friend told me about an old darkey who was on the job of stealing a turkey and the proof was positive, and yet he did not seem to be alarmed. His lawyer was discouraged and said: "Uncle Jack, it looks like they have got you." "No day about, Mas John; day about got me yet and day about agwine to get on then at the end of Mas John. Do judge whether I was a young master when day broke out and not gwine to send me to de pen. No, sir; he aint, no aint do forget who I know." But Mas John had lost confidence, for he knew that the judge would do his duty and execute the law. In a short time the trial was over and the judge asked Uncle Jack if he had anything to say in extenuation of his crime.

The old gray-headed man got up with a grunt and looking around upon the spectators and then at the judge and said: "Nuffin' much, Mas Judge, nuffin' much. Only dis you know all about dat old war which we all got whooped and you haist forgot how I went out wid you to de army for you was a capten and old master told me to go long and take de best of you, and you know I did de very best I could for four mighty long years and how one time you got wounded and I staid by you ontell you was well again and how another time you took the measles and me, too, and I stay by you and nus you and how another time you yanked catch me and I got away in de night and come back to you and how sometimes you got out of money and out of sunfen to eat all at de same time and you call me out and say, 'Jack, you mus' go out a foragin' and get us sumfin,' and I got out late in de night and bring you chickens and rostin' ones and one time I bring you a turkey, and you neber ax me nuffin' about whar I got him and you never giv' me any money to buy him, did you, Mas Judge. You call it foragin' den, didnt you, Mas Judge, and if it was foragin' den how cum it to be stealin'?"

By this time the courtroom was convulsed with laughter and the judge could not conceal his emotion, for his recollection of the old darkey's faithfulness was revived afresh. He wiped his brow and his eyes and said: "Mr. Sheriff adjourn court, Uncle Jack will pay for that turkey, but you must not do so any more. When you need anything you must come to me. I haven't forgot you."

It is amazing to read our penitentiary reports that there are over 2,000 negroes in the State and county chancery who are there for stealing of some kind. Most of them are of the new issue who were never in slavery and a majority have advanced under freedom from simple larceny to burglary. Chickens are too usual game for the modern darkey. One of my farm hands was sent there for two years, and was disgusted with his associates and said, "I tell you what, boss, dar is some mean folks in de chancery. Fact is, dar is some folks just as mean in dar as dar is outen dar." Cobe says that "Daba is a good

place to send the darkeys to, for the trees are small and the chickens roost low, but the new negroes don't seem to after chickens like the old-fashioned negroes. They had rather snatch a lady's pocketbook and run. It is astonishing how many chances they will take to get something for nothing, and will take the risk of arrest and punishment and yet I have never heard of one being turned out of church for stealing.

War will make white folks steal and Judge Dooley believed that mean whiskey would. The old-time lawyer used to tell how he was broke of taking too much, when he was on the bench of the North Carolina circuit. A man by name of Sterrett kept a dirty saloon near the hotel and the judge patronized him every morning before breakfast and by court time was pretty mellow. One cold morning the mischievous lawyers borrowed half dozen silver spoons from the landlady's mark and slipped them into the judge's overcoat pocket. He never discovered them until court adjourned for dinner and was dreadfully puzzled and perplexed. He recognized the spoons, for they had his landlady's mark and the ancient heirlooms in her family. He went for her to come to his room and gave them back with abject apology and said it must have been Sterrett's whiskey that done it. He sobered him and made him very serious all the afternoon. Next morning a trifling fellow was put on trial for stealing a package of pocketknives from a store in town. He was easily convicted and the judge asked him if he had anything to say for himself. "Nothin'," the fellow said, "but that I was drunkin' and I can't remember about it." The judge leaned forward and said, "Young man, where did you get your liquor?" "At Sterrett's," said he. "Dechance him, Mr. Sheriff—discharge him! I am perfectly aware, Judge Sterrett's whiskey will make any body steal."

We soldiers didn't steal much during the civil war, but sometimes we were sorely tempted and felt. "Sometimes we got awful tired and felt mean and wanted for a change of diet. I remember that when we camped near Orange courthouse there was a lovely little shote that took up where our horses were tethered. It belonged to a cross old man who lived on a hill near by and Major Ayer rode up there one day and tried to buy it. The old man refused in an insolent manner, for he was a union man and was mad because our army had camped on his land and was cutting his timber. Captain Cottrill was a good shot with a pistol and was proud of his skill, and so they next evening Major Ayer, with him a quarter that he couldn't shoot, that pig's eye out. He took the bet and won, and our faithful servant Tip dressed and baked it, and we feasted. The old man came prowling around every day hunting for that pig and it was a sight to see him and his dog come to steal it. But the morning we broke camp we sent Tip up there and paid the old woman two dollars and quieted our conscience. A fat shote was almost irresistible.

One time George Burnett and Tom Ayer killed an old negro slave and sent a quarter to our mess. The old man missed his hog in due time, and when he inquired of Burnett if he had seen it around, Burnett whistled to him that Captain Stillwell's mess had fresh pig for dinner yesterday but he didn't know where it hid him. I belonged to Stillwell's mess and the first thing we knew Colonel Yelder had us summoned before him to be tried on a charge of stealing the old man's pig. It was a kind of mock trial and resulted in no conviction, but we were ordered to pay for the pig. But I am pleased to say of our Confederate soldiers that I never knew a case of flagrant or mean robbery or pillage, nor did I ever know of but one instance of a soldier violating the sacred rights of a man's family. In Centerville the Louisiana Tigers, as they were called, committed a shameful outrage in the country nearby and were immediately arrested and tried that evening and sent to the next morning at sunrise. Old Joe Yonkers beat Lynch law out of sight when he had a sure case.

There are various kinds of stealing, but the most aggravating to write for the press. Two friends—one in Birmingham and the other in Los Angeles, California—have recently sent me copies of papers published in their towns in which the said papers have copied from The Chicago Inter-Ocean the latter I wrote for The Constitution about Pizer, South Carolina. My name is not mentioned, nor is the letter credited to The Constitution; only that the Inter-Ocean has made a copy of the letter and a reporter down there to write up the town. I have known petty thieves sent to the chancery for doing things not half so mean as that.

—Washington's birthday is to be celebrated in the island of Guam by the abolition of slavery.

### INQUIRIES ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

#### AMERICA FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Fighting a Catholic Population and Making Treaties With Mohammedans—Protecting Slavery and Polygamy Under the Stars and Stripes—The Trade that Does Not Follow the Flag.

The following are extracts from the speech of Hon. Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, delivered in the United States Senate on the 15th instant:

"The President of the United States, in his speech at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., in October last, said:

"That from the hour the treaty was ratified it became our territory; there was but one sovereignty and but one sovereignty that could be recognized anywhere in those islands, and it became our duty to restore order, to preserve peace, to protect life and property."

Yet he went to war with the Christian people of that country, with those who believed in the Christian religion, and made a treaty with the Mohammedans by which they were to set up and maintain their own government almost absolutely independent and free from him. If he had granted to the Christians the same rights he has granted to the Mohammedans, the Mohammedans of the Philippines there would have been no war whatever. And yet we, as a great Christian nation, select for self-government the slaveholding Mohammedans, occupying more than one-third of the area of the islands, and proceed to establish what? Not Christianity, for they are already Christians; but we make the effort to shoot Protestantism into the Catholic population of the rest of the islands. Our flag flies over that entire region, and if, as the President said, it is absolutely under the domain and control of the constitution of the United States, seems to me that he violated the constitution when he made the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, and that he ought to be impeached.

Mr. President, it would be in accord more with my ideas of American republicanism if we had gone to the Sultan of Sulu and said, "You must abandon polygamy and slavery, and if you do not do it and recognize the power and authority of the government of the United States over the whole group of islands under your control, we will wage war upon you until you do it."

Instead of going to the people who had been our allies, the Christian people of the northern islands, and saying to them, "Unless you surrender your constitution which you have adopted, and which is framed after our constitution, unless you surrender your right as a government of a free people, we will proceed to kill you until you do." Instead of drawing a trail of blood over those islands, where the population can read and write, where they have embraced the same religion as ours and pray to the same God, it would have been better had we attacked the so-called barbarous people of the southern islands.

I might read several other extracts from the President's speech all to the same effect. He has hardly made a speech without an allusion to the flag, until I am almost convinced that he receives his direction from the English minister, for it is the same song always. England's flag is a slave to the flag of the United States. Whenever England contemplates to go upon an expedition and plunder some of the weaker nations of the world, she makes her first appeal to patriotism, and then, step by step, goes on until she has committed the wrong on which she is pressed, and then declares that the flag must question the right or wrong of what they are doing until the enemy is defeated and the country annexed.

We are pursuing the same course. Our minister to the Philippines, in the English school, and he has come home with his ideas and notions and is going to try their way of humbugging the people of this country as the people of England have been humbugged. You can do it in England, but you can not do it here. More than a million of the people of England do not vote. Most of the population have been degraded by being herded in manufacturing towns until a very large percent of her population have no property, no capacity, and no opinions except to roay to the aristocracy.

How appropriate, Mr. President, that the restoration of slavery and the new interpretation of the Declaration of Independence should come together. It seems to me, however, that it marks the saddest chapter in the history of that great political organization, the United States, when its policy is being as a protest against slavery, and a special champion of the Declaration of Independence, and it goes out of being and out of power as the champion of slavery and the repudiator of the Declaration of Independence.

The President says that moral reasons compel us to stay in the Philippines, and that we, under God's direction, owe a duty to mankind, and more of a similar cant. Here is what John Morley, the English statesman, and writer and biographer of Gladstone, says with regard to the Philippines in this same connection:

"First, (speaking of England,) you push on into territories where you have no business to be and where you have promised not to go; secondly, your intrusion provokes resentment, and, in these circumstances, resentment means resistance; thirdly, you naturally cry out that the people are rebellious; and that their act is rebellion (this in spite of your own assurance that you have no intention of setting up a permanent sovereignty over them); fourthly you send a force to stamp out the rebellion, and, fifthly, having spread bloodshed, confusion, and anarchy, you declare, with hands uplifted to the heavens, that moral reasons force you to stay, for if you were to leave, this territory would be left in a condition which no civilized power could contemplate with equanimity or composure."

There is not a lag there that does not absolutely accord with the excuses given by the imperialists why we should abandon our former form of

government and conquer and rule against their will an unwilling people. What blessing has England given to her colonies that has justified this plan throughout the world? Ireland came first, and the persecutions of Ireland were justified on a doctrine of benevolent assimilation—that they were Catholics, and therefore, unless they were converted from Catholicism, they would go to the devil, and it was England's great and grand mission to make them reprobates anyhow. She has succeeded neither in Ireland nor the other. Her course in Ireland has been one of the blackest pages in the history of the world—starvation and plunder.

If England will govern Ireland as she has done, what right has she to the claim that she can confer benefit upon any country. What is there in England's example that can justify us in undertaking the same work? The miserable, miserable, contemptible rot of Rudyard Kipling where he talks about the white man's burden it seems to me in the light of English history is contemptible—the white man's burden to confer the curses of English rule upon the other nations of the world.

England commenced with Ireland. How is it with India? They have made no converts practically to Christianity in India; neither have the natives learned the English language. None of the people of India talk English. They have to keep an army of 210,000 men to hold them in subjection and prevent them from securing more than a nominal work of peace last year for each inhabitant in those colonies, and most of that was to supply her own army and her own officeholders, who wanted English goods. Her trade would have been infinitesimal, except absolutely nothing, with her tropical colonies, except for her army in India of 70,000 Englishmen and her equally great army of officeholders there. So, such an argument, is all nonsense. Trade does not follow the flag.

The United States can only secure tropical colonies as colonies. As Schurman, our commissioner to the Philippines, said, the Sultan of Sulu and his people would fight, and therefore it was not well to bother with them. So the people who inhabit the islands of the Philippines are easy to place to get a people who are easy to control, a people who will not fight too hard, a people who are not armed with modern implements of war, a people who can be run over with battalions of our troops, is in the tropics.

How, then, in the light of England's example, in the light of the fact that England has practically no trade with the inhabitants of her tropical colonies, except the trade that comes from supplying her officeholders and her army, can we expect to have much trade with the people of the Philippines? If we are going to keep a standing army in the Philippines, so as to make people whose wages are not over 5 cents a day trade with us?

Mr. President, in the Philippines we supply our own army. If trade follows the flag, it seems to me that the trade with our own army ought to follow the flag. So prone is trade to seek the best markets that our army is supplied with potatoes and beef and butter and pork from the English colonies practically none of it comes from the United States.

Our soldiers are clothed by the English contractors at Hong Kong. Only shoes and a few canned goods go from the United States, and the reason they go is because we export shoes and that people everywhere can buy shoes cheaply in this country than anywhere else. Thus proving conclusively that trade does not follow the flag, but goes to the best markets. The coal that propels our ships across the Pacific is English coal. We do not even patronize our own coal mines on the western coast, but we patronize the coal mines of England, coming this way or going that way in passing Nagasaki, takes on a load of English coal. Our transports are chartered by the government, and, therefore, every transport carries goods from the United States free of cost to the producers. It seems to me exceedingly strange that if trade follows the flag, it does not get under the flag and just float over and supply our own army in the tropics.

What is there in the future to warrant us to believe that trade will hereafter follow the flag in the Philippines? I should like to have somebody tell me we made a treaty with Spain by which we agreed that the Philippines should have the "open door," so that all the world could trade there through all the barriers of protection. The Republican party has ridden into power for years. We declared that we would have the "open door," thereby destroying absolutely all hope of any trade in the Philippines, for under the decisions of our Supreme Court, we can not impose a tariff upon their products unless we amend the constitution.

So their products will come to us free of duty. The tobacco made into cigars by the nimble fingers of these capable Malays will close the door and drive our labor into other means of employment. There is no reason why they can not supply unlimitedly the cigars for American consumption. Labor there is cheap, labor is abundant, and New England's money—accumulated by the men who have been in our country—will go there to exploit this labor, go there to make cotton goods out of Chinese cotton to be sold in the American market.

Mr. President, I saw a cotton mill in China having 34,000 spindles, a modern mill, I think, 2,700 Chinese employees or laborers, every one of them, full grown. There were no children and no women in that mill, and just one Englishman. Every other employee, every spinner, carder, weaver, engineer, every man running a loom, was a Chinaman, and the average wages—mark that—amounted to \$3.50 a month; and they board themselves. Besides, they were paid in silver, in Mexican dollars, equal to \$1.75 in our money. Yet the American laborer is invited to compete with 10,000 of this kind of labor by annexing the Philippines.

It seems to me the sum and substance

of the whole scheme is to find a field where cheap labor can be secured, a bar that will not strike, that does not belong to a union, that does not need an army to keep it in leading strings, that will make goods for the trusts of this country; and, as trusts dominated the St. Louis convention and own the Republican party, it is a very proper enterprise for them to engage in.

England has not been enriched by her conquests. To-day, what is the happiest country in the world? It is little Switzerland. Where is there the best distribution of wealth, the best opportunity for man? Where is there the least poverty, misery, and distress? It is in Switzerland, without colonies. It is not in England. Her conquests have bestowed no blessings upon her people. Most of her people have no property; nothing. Two-thirds of them—66 per cent. of them—own nothing, while about 222,000 persons own all the property of Great Britain.

You ask me what I would do with the Philippines. I would draw our army into Manila. I would send to the Philippines people to assess taxes that they could set up their own government—a republic, such as they have set up under their constitution, framed after ours, providing, as it does, for universal education, for the protection of life and property, and I would say to the world, "Hands off!" Then I would try to neutralize that country—that is, I would try to make a treaty with the nations of the world by which these islands and their waters should be neutral ground, where any vessel of any country could go and coal and trade—not free trade, if they chose to put up a tariff wall against all the world, but it should be equal to all; but no nation could go there to fight. I would do what Europe has done with Switzerland, and what they have done with the Suez Canal, and if the nations of all Europe would not agree to it, I would say, "Hands off; we will plant a republic on the shores of Asia." The Malay race have shown their capacity for governing in their triumph in Japan. No nation in the world stands higher in the scale of civilization than the Malays of Japan, a kindred race to the people of the Philippines. Give them a chance, and they will plant republican principles on the shores of Asia, and all spread to that continent and undermine and overthrow the despotism of colonial rule and the despotism of monarchies.

Four modern dwellings, which are to be the finest private residences in Brooklyn, will be built on the site of Alamy's Tabernacle. The office of the day Mr. Palmage preached the farewell sermon there previous to his departure for Europe. The Hotel Regent, next to the church, was destroyed by fire at the same time, the total loss being \$1,250,000. Since that time there has been a building built on the plot. It is a grand and some of the ruins of the tabernacle are still there. In the tabernacle were four large stones which Palmage had brought back with him from the Holy Land, and they were incorporated in the interior walls. One of the new houses has already been sold before it is built for \$48,000.

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## GREENVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

## "THE NEW STORE."

This store's business, ending with the old year, is phenomenal and to continue to merit your patronage shall be our constant aim throughout the new year. We have commenced Monday morning, next, with proven time after time the truthfulness of our statements, and the straightforward principles upon which this business is conducted and carried on, and our business along these lines we shall provide the best goods for the people at the lowest prices, and lower than same quantities can be had elsewhere.

### Our Big January Sale

of White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Madras Cloths, Percales, Muslin Underwear, etc., is attracting much attention. Commencing Monday morning, next, we will add many additional.

### Special Mention.

2,000 yards 10c and 12½c Crash for ladies suits and skirts at 6c a yard—new patterns. 20½ pieces fine all Silk Satin Ribbon. Will go on sale at 10c a yard for choice. 1,500 yards fine 40 inch India Linens, value 18c and 25c, for 12½c.

### A Percale Bargain.

2,500 yards fine 12½c Percales in new spring patterns in this sale 10c. One lot 3½ inch Percales, dark and light, at 8c.

### Embroidery Values.

5,000 yards of 4½ yard strips. Sold by the strips 25c to 10c according to widths.

### Novelties in Ladies Neckwear

100 fine Mull Ties, embroidered and hemstitched edges—just the thing—in this sale 18c. One lot Boiret Ties, 35c value, only 25c.

### New Shoes Arrived.

A new shipment of ladies fine shoes.

Remember the above sale and take advantage of the opportunity.

## MAHON & ARNOLD,

NO. 211 UPPER MAIN STREET,

J. H. MORGAN & BRO.'S OLD STAND.

Agents for McCall Bazar Patterns.

## THE CASH

## DRY GOODS STORE.

## TALK IS CHEAP

There is a vast difference between talking and doing what you talk about doing. We always do what we say, and mean to back up every thing we put in print.

### Ladies Muslin Underwear.

Just received a fine line and offering them at very close figures. Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Corsets, Corset Covers. Drawers for the little ones, 10c each.

### Embroideries and White Goods.

We will place on sale this week the largest and prettiest line of Embroideries and All-wares ever offered in Greenville. Embroidery Net for yokes 25c to 60c. Paris Muslin, lawn, extra grand and will wash like lawn, 84 wide, 50c and 60c. Persian Lawn 25c to 50c.

### Spreads.

We are still offering them at last summer's prices.

### New Percales and Gingham.

Percales at 7c, 8c, and 10c—great values. 15c French Gingham at 9c. 20c Pique, now, at 15c—beauties.

### Towels.

The best 5c and 10c towels on earth. Come in and price goods; no trouble to show them.

Yours for business,

## R. L. R. Bentz

Leader in Low Prices.

The Cash Dry Goods Store.

## WANTED

A few thousand feet of one inch Quarter Sawed Oak Lumber.

GATES DESK CO., Greenville, S. C.